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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA			
Komi-el-Nadoura Observatory.			
Direction of wind	...	N.W.	
Force of Anemometer	...	25	
State of Sea	...	Slight	
Barometer corrected	...	766.3	
Evaporation	...	4.5	
State of Clouds	...	1/4 clouded	
During 24 hours	...	31	
ending 8 a.m.	...	76	
Heat of the sun	...	78	
Heat of the air	...	79	
Heat of the water	...	78	
Heat of the soil	...	78	
Heat of the ground	...	78	
Heat of the surface	...	78	
Heat of the bottom	...	78	
Heat of the air	...	78	
Heat of the water	...	78	
Heat of the soil	...	78	
Heat of the ground	...	78	
Heat of the surface	...	78	
Heat of the bottom	...	78	

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was on the whole agreeable. The fresh N.W. breeze which continued to blow becoming almost boisterous at night. The morning opens fine and clear with a light N.W. breeze and a falling barometer.

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The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

YEMEN: HER PAST & POSSIBILITIES.

In that masterpiece of English literature, "The Life of Mahomet," by Washington Irving, much may be learned of the early history of the present inhabitants of Arabia. Much information, as the author acknowledged, was drawn from Gagner's translation of the Arabian

historian Abulfeda, preserved in the Jesuit Convent of St. Isidor at Madrid.

The population of the peninsula claims direct descent from Jootan, a great grandson of Shem, immortal for all time as one of those who shared the refuge of the Ark. The kingdom of Yemen was founded by Yarab, one of his sons. A brother Jurkam founded the kingdom of the Hedjaz. It was into the latter family that Ishmael married. From the twelve sons of the marriage the present prolific race really took their origin. In addition to carrying on the tradition of being wild men like their progenitor, "his hand against every man and every man's hand against him," they also retained to some extent some of the characteristics of their Jewish ancestor not only in their features but also in their ability to accumulate flocks and herds. Gradually grew up a distinction between those who "held towers and castles" and those who "dwelt in tents." Of the former we are told they occupied the fertile wadies or valleys, scattered here and there among the mountains, where these towers and castles were surrounded by vineyards and orchards, groves of palm-trees, fields of grain, and well-stocked pastures.

They were settled in their habits, devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil and breeding of cattle. Others gave themselves up to commerce, having ports and cities along the Red Sea, the southern shores of the peninsula and the Gulf of Persia, and carrying on foreign trade by means of ships and caravans. Such especially were the people of Yemen, or Arabia the Happy, that land of spices, perfumes and frankincense; the Sabaea of the poets; the Sheba of the sacred scriptures. Engaged in the pursuits of peace the inhabitants lost many of the characteristics of the Arab, who, through the necessity of always having to defend his flocks and herds, was familiar with the use of arms almost from infancy.

Yemen, owing to its wealth and its accessibility, became the happy hunting-ground for the adventurous invader waging war on the principle of "the spoils to the victor." Since those days the various tribes have never been united except in that they embraced the faith as expounded by Mohamed. Without any real say in the government of their country they have gradually seen the trade of the old days depart from their shores. The opening of the Suez Canal, following after the discovery of the Cape route to India, meant to them the loss of a great source of livelihood in the passage of the numerous caravans through their territory. At one time Mocha coffee was a commodity which meant much to the people of the Yemen. Since the dawning of other sources supplying coffee, more especially the development of the West India trade, even the taste for Mocha coffee has been lost. It is a well-known fact that people can acquire a taste and liking for an article much inferior to that which they may have at one time been accustomed to. To-day most people who were offered pure Mocha coffee would not thank you for it. Nevertheless there is still some demand for the article although we fear the supply is precarious, and what is often drunk as pure Mocha has seldom, certainly not always, been grown in Arabia.

Of late years the hold of the most recent conquerors, the Turks, has gradually been relaxed on the Yemen. Powerful chiefs have been silently organising until we have witnessed not only the commencement of a rebellion, but also what looked at one time almost like a successful attempt to throw off the Turkish yoke. The garrison at Sanaa, the capital, a town of 75,000 inhabitants, held out against odds and under difficulties beside which the troubles and hardships of the defenders of Ladysmith sink into insignificance. Such was the stubborn resistance of the Turk that long before the arrival of Feizi Pasha, hastily sent out with reinforcements ill-equipped and devoid of any organised transport, as the term is known to modern adjutant-generals, cannibalism was rife. Indeed the first relief column to arrive considerably added to the distress, as before entering Sanaa much of their transport had been captured by the rebels. When the remnant of the garrison ultimately reached the coast and took ship at Hodeida they presented a spectacle reminiscent of the regime of the sieges of ancient times. Haggard, gaunt human skeletons, smitten with scurvy, their bodies covered with sores, they could hardly crawl aboard the ship.

In spite of statements to the contrary, it is now known that over a hundred of these poor remnants of humanity died either before or after reaching Suez. In such a state of direful desolation was the ship that she went into voluntary quarantine and quite a small graveyard marks the place where her freight was camped. Small wonder that other transports coming from Syria and other countries with troops uninterested in a war in which others were attempting to throw off a tyranny that they themselves would gladly be free of, in some cases have landed in a state of mutiny. How great a soldier Feizi Pasha is can only be recognised when one remembers that although his troops are second to none in courage he has not been able either to pay, feed, or clothe them with any regularity.

Acting in difficult country, often far from his base, without being able to keep up lines of communication, it is small wonder that he and his advisers have seen the inability of 50,000 troops holding a country under the present conditions against three times their number of resolute men imbued with patriotism and zeal and mad with the fruits of victory. However, evidently taking a leaf out of Kitchener's book, Turkey has decided to build a line from Hodeida direct to Sanaa. This line, at first built for strategic purposes, is eventually to be used to develop the internal resources of the country.

The absurd stories that England had intentions of backing up the rebels and assisting them by allowing gun running to establish an autonomy in the Yemen, and so open out an alter-

native route for her Mohamedan subjects to reach Mecca in the pilgrimage, need only be mentioned to be shown to be a concoction of that portion of the Continental Press ever ready to cry "Perfidious Albion." A direct pronouncement on the part of England that she had no designs on the territory of the Hedjaz in which rest the sacred cities might go far to remove any distrust which may yet remain as to her intentions. The ultimate upshot of the Yemen rebellion, although it has attracted little attention as yet, will be looked forward to with interest by those who recognise that as the extreme Western and Eastern portions of the globe become exhausted as the hunting-grounds for the nations eager to expand their trade and influence, more and more interest will return to the spheres where in older times we are told civilization first had its origin.

On behalf of the millions of Mohamedans who owe her allegiance she might well make such a declaration as practically never in her whole history of colonial experience has the Home Government ever done anything calculated to cause offence to the religious susceptibilities of its subjects. England's chief interest in the Near East is undoubtedly to keep inviolate her route to the Extreme Orient. To this end her friendly relations with the Powers bordering on the Mediterranean—not the least factor of which in securing her position there is the recent rapprochement with Spain—have gone far, combined with her recent attitude in the Turkish crisis, to show how alive she is to the importance of maintaining not only her position and prestige in the Mediterranean but also the protection of the approach to the Indian Ocean by the Suez Canal. Those who believe that the Jews have yet a future before them as a nation in Palestine always look at any subject in which Turkey is embroiled in the Near East as giving a possible opportunity for the severance of the parts of the Ottoman Empire.

But if ever such a consummation arrives most probably the movement, as far as Turkey is concerned, will come from within and not from outside interference. With an army of over a million and a half organised and equipped on Western lines, possessing as she does material in the shape of men second to none for courage and endurance, Turkey may yet go through a process of regeneration and become a formidable factor in international politics. For the present she has her hands full in looking after her own affairs, not the least important of which are her troubles in her outlying settlements. The ultimate upshot of the Yemen rebellion will be looked forward to with interest, as will the solution of the troubles in the Balkans and other places over which the Crescent still flies.

The recent action reported by wire from Hodeida of turning their own guns on the mutinous recruits is quite justifiable from the point of view of a commander in a country practically in a state of war. Although in our own war in South Africa it is now known that on more than one occasion some of the irregulars piled their arms and refused duty, notably on the occasion when some Australians took exception to some of their number being tied up on to waggon-wheels spread eagle fashion, had their protest not showed the lack of imagination in making the punishment fit the crime, these men under the articles of war could have been justifiably shot. Indeed, later Lord Kitchener had such a sentence carried out on an officer of one Irregular Corps who had in disobeying the rules of war, also by an aggressive act calculated to offend the feelings of the humans, justified the extreme penalty of his obligation as an officer under the articles of war, written or unwritten.

Let no one therefore cast a stone of condemnation against the Turkish General who found it necessary to maintain discipline even at the expense of shooting the mutineers en masse. Probably, as more details come to hand we will find, as is generally the case with reports calculated to arouse public feeling against the Turks, that the report is exaggerated. We who live in Egypt as lookers-on have come to add c.g.s. (with a grain of salt) to many reports and sordidly recently circulated and calculated to stir up a sympathy for "persecuted Christians against the terrible Turk." Many of those who have lived among both peoples in Roumania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Asia Minor as often as not return considerably disillusioned. If any example of the feud raised by religious sectarianism were needed in modern times one need only mention the present and past example in England over Education to reach Nero's remark, 'How these Christians love one another.' Thus the Mussulman world on religious grounds is as much and probably more united than the Christian, and it would be an act of grace for England to declare the sanctity of her Holy Places as inviolate and remove for all time any suspicion of aggression.

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2662-31-11-905

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sudan and Wireless Telegraphy.

The Sudan Government has declared a state monopoly of wireless telegraphy throughout the Sudan.

Murder of an Omdah.

An omdah was shot dead yesterday in a Greek drinking-shop at Abou Gidur, Kafr Dawar district.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe, via Port Said and Brindisi, will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 3.10 p.m. on Monday.

Hashish Seizure.

Yesterday, the Coast Guard patrol boat seized 301 kilos of hashish in the careening basin in Alexandria harbour.

Police Victim.

"A Victim," who sends us a complaint about the police, is informed that anonymous communications cannot be taken notice of.

Coal Imports.

The imports of coal from January 1 to July 12 amounted to 623,460 tons, as compared with 479,853 tons during the same period last year.

Killed by a Horse.

Our Damascus Hour Correspondent reports that at the moulid held there on Thursday, a boy of 14 received a kick in the face from a horse, and died in consequence.

Danishwal Cartoons.

"Al Papagallo Masri" contains some cartoons and articles relative to the Danishwal affair which we commend to the notice of the authorities. They can only do harm.

Garrison Church.

As the Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee has been placed on the sick list, there will only be one service on Sunday at St. George's Garrison Church, Mustapha Pasha, viz., parade service at 11 a.m.

Alhambra Theatre.

This evening, on the occasion of the French national fête, the Castellano opera company will perform *La Bohème*. During an entr'acte the air from the opera *La Fille du Régiment*—"Salut à la France," will be sung by Mlle Juliette Wernez. To-morrow afternoon a matinee performance of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci* will be given, and in the evening *Fedora*.

Railway Accident.

A light railway train for the transport of sewage, belonging to the Suereries Co., was passing near Shabanga Canal, near Mullaui, three days ago, when four cars left the rails and fell into the canal, carrying with them four workmen. Three of the unfortunate men were drowned, while the fourth had both his legs cut off. The police authorities of Mullaui, Markas promptly appeared on the scene and collected some men to take out the bodies and re-adjust the cars, which they succeeded in doing. The accident is reported to have been due to the unusual speed of the train.

Continental Hotel.

Commencing from the 18th inst., a military band will play every Wednesday on the terrace of the Grand Continental Hotel from 8 to 11 p.m. This should prove a great attraction to Cairo residents, and will certainly afford a most enjoyable means of spending the evening in the open air. That the band will play during dinner will doubtless induce many to patronise this popular hotel's terrace restaurant, where an excellent menu is always served, and the three hours of music will also be welcomed by those who desire light refreshments. Next Wednesday the band of the 2nd Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers will perform.

Savoy Hotel.

Among the many improvements which are being effected in the Savoy Hotel this summer are the addition of a spacious dining room and restaurant fronting Sharia Kasr el Nil and the introduction of a central heating system for warming the hotel throughout. The restaurant formerly used will, next season, be given over to large private dinner parties, wedding parties, balls, concerts, etc. A new annex of four stories is also being built to face Sharia Soliman Pasha, the first floor of which will be as shops and in the other floors there will be about twenty-five private suites of rooms with bathrooms, etc. This annex will be connected with the hotel by a corridor.

San Stefano Casino.

We are asked to remind our readers of the night fête to be given at the Casino this evening. During dinner a select programme will be executed by the Greek Philharmonic Band. At 10 o'clock there will be a vocal concert, and at 11 a fireworks display. The "tir à blanc" to be inaugurated on this occasion will remain open to the public throughout the season.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served this evening:—

Consommé glacé en tasse
Bar de la Méditerranée à la Norvégienne
Selles d'agneau Renaissance
Pilaf de caillies
Aiguillettes de Dindonneau rôties
Salade de Saison
Parfait au moka
Friedisches
Grand Dessert

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

LORD CROMER.

PROLONGED INTERVIEW WITH KING.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Saturday, July 14.

Lord Cromer was received in audience yesterday by the King, with whom his lordship had a prolonged interview.

THE KHEDIVAH MOTHER.

It is said that H. H. the Khedivah Mother intends to visit the holy places of Mecca this year, and that her Highness's suite are making preparations for the pilgrimage.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The S.S. Abdal Monneim, belonging to the Coast Guards Administration, has arrived from Raftah, conveying documents from the Boundary Commission for the Government.

THE LATE COLONEL SPARKES.

The Egyptian Army (writes the "Times") will receive with sincere regret the news of the death of Colonel William Spottiswoode Sparkes, C. M. G., which took place on July 4. Colonel Sparkes, who was one of the extremely young and capable soldiers who rose rapidly, as a result of Lord Kitchener's campaigns in the Sudan, entered the service in 1888. He joined the Welsh Regiment, and in the same year was attached to the A. S. C. and remained with the latter corps four years. In 1894 he joined the Egyptian Army and from that date his career was made and promotion rapid. Serving through the Dongola expedition, 1896, Sparkes Bey received his first mention in despatches and also brevet rank. In the following year he took part in the Nile expedition. In 1898 he was present at the battles of Atbara and Omdurman. Again he received a mention in despatches, a brevet and the Osmanieh, with the medal for the campaign. In 1899 Lieutenant Colonel Sparkes again saw service in the settlement of the Sudan and in 1900-02 he commanded a column during the reconquest of the Bah-el-Ghazal, which operations brought him his 3rd brevet and made him a full Colonel at the early age of 40. In November 1901, Colonel Sparkes was decorated with a C.M.G. It being difficult since Colonel Sparkes left the Egyptian Army, to find employment for so young a colonel, he was on half-pay for some time. He was well known in London as a keen polo-player. Ten days ago only he was playing in a match and complained afterwards that he was unwell; this was the beginning of the climax to the malady, which has proved fatal and deprived the country of a very gallant and capable officer and the services of a very popular and lovable comrade.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

This morning, a reception was held at the French Consulate, which was largely attended by the members of the French colony of Alexandria.

In the evening, unofficial celebrations of the French fête will take place at San Stefano Casino and the Alhambra Theatre.

M. de Val'dôme, French Chargé d'Affaires, held a reception for the members of the French colony in Cairo at the French Agency between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Another reception was held at the new French Consulate opposite Mukhtar Pasha's Palace.

The usual celebration will be held at the Kasr-el-Nil terrace to-night and promises to be highly successful.

The gardens will be illuminated after night-fall and a ball and a gala performance at the theatre will take place at 10 p.m.

At Hawamdieh the fête will be celebrated with becoming energy. Shooting matches, a vocal and instrumental concert, and an open-air ball, with a display of fireworks, are promised.

A correspondent writes:—Among the various manifestations of patriotism with which France commemorates this glorious day on her Republican calendar, perhaps the most amusing feature is that in Tunis. Here, as elsewhere, the citizens meet at the Residency to receive and return warm-hearted compliments and to shake hands with Monsieur Le Représentant de France as they did in 1885 and ever since. But the petit bourgeois and farmers who landed soon after the occupation have not marched with the times or the fashions, and in the matter of dress have rigidly stuck as it were to the clothes and hats they landed in. The spectacular effect of a sequence of gala costumes and headgear which this anniversary occasions at the Residency in Tunis is highly amusing and interesting in point of the chronology of fashion.

The Sergts. 1st K. R. Rifles notify their friends that a series of fortnightly "Al Fresco" dances will commence at the Tennis Courts, Abbasiyah, on Tuesday next. A. G. HARRINGTON, Cr. Sergt., President.

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UNREST IN EGYPT.

THE NATIVE FANATICISM.

(EDWARD DICEY, C.B., IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.)

The one factor in the Egyptian question which is not open to dispute is the extraordinary development of Egypt under our military occupation; as to the causes which have brought a new era of prosperity into the Valley of the Nile there may be any number of opinions, but as to the fact of this prosperity there can be no possible question. Many persons opine—I, myself, amidst the number—that under a somewhat different system of administration the improvement in the material conditions of Egypt might have been greater and more permanent supposing the Government of Egypt had been less "Anglicised." This, however, is a point upon which one man's opinion is as good as another's. But as to general improvement in the conditions of Egyptian life there are few men living who—I regret to say—are so competent to express an opinion as myself. The Egypt of to-day is utterly different from the Egypt I first learnt to know at the opening of the Suez Canal. The improvement is not confined to any one town or any one province, but is equally conspicuous throughout the whole Khedivial kingdom. The country has been opened up by railway, steamboats, and electric tramway companies which could never have been started or worked at a profit but for the security afforded by our military occupation. By far the largest benefits derived from this security have accrued to the Fellahs. These peasant cultivators of the Delta and the Nile Valley, from the barrage up to the dam of Assuan, form the great bulk of the population of Egypt. The value of their lands has improved enormously; their wages have increased two-fold, and in many cases three-fold or four-fold; they are able to lay by money, and are no longer afraid to display their wealth; they have better homes, better clothes, and better food, and look utterly different from the ill-clad, ill-fed, and ill-housed peasant whom I remember first seeing thirty odd years ago toiling at Corvée work under the lash.

This being so, it may well seem incredible to onlookers who have no personal acquaintance with Eastern countries that the Egyptians generally—all the Fellahs even more than the bulk of their fellow-countrymen—should not be well contented with the new order of things; or, to say the least, should have any wish to upset the British Administration, to which they owe their unexampled well-being. A conviction of the hold we have obtained in Egypt in return for the material benefits we have conferred upon her population is naturally entertained by the British public, with whom it is an article of faith. I confess myself that I do not share this optimistic opinion. I may, and do, admit that logically the Egyptians have strong ground for supporting a system which has suppressed the Corvée, emancipated the peasantry from the tyranny of the wealthy land-owners, secured them in the possession of their own plots of ground and their own rills of water, and has substituted law and order as distinguished from Cadi justice.

But, as a matter of fact, there is constant friction between Egyptian and British ideas of administration. The Oriental, as I have heard the late Nubar Pasha say scores of times, "hates above everything being worried," and however unintentionally the Anglo-Egyptian administration has been introduced throughout Egypt our military occupation is constantly worrying the natives. The English officials, who have gradually crowded out the native officials from every post of importance, are "strangers in a strange country," who are appointed to carry out reforms, excellent perhaps in themselves, but ungenial to a conservative race, whose main desire is to be let alone and not to be worried. I may be told that it is our duty to raise the Oriental mind to the intellectual standard of European civilisation. For myself, I am sceptical as to the truth of this theoretical duty. But I am certain that Orientals will never be grateful to us for undertaking their intellectual education. Thus, until we allow the Egyptian natives, as France does in Tunis and Austria does in Bosnia, to lead their own lives under their own laws and their own officials subject, of course, to the supreme authority of Great Britain, there will always be a latent antagonism between the natives and the English officials, who are endeavouring, with indifferent success, to modify the old happy-go-lucky system of Oriental rule in accordance with British ideas. But this latent antagonism between the administrators and the English officials, who are endeavouring, with indifferent success, to modify the old happy-go-lucky system of Oriental rule in accordance with British ideas. But this latent antagonism between the administrators and the English officials, who are endeavouring, with indifferent success, to modify the old happy-go-lucky system of Oriental rule in accordance with British ideas.

For some time past there has been a general sense of uneasiness throughout Egypt. In the days of Ismail Pasha his Highness was fond of boasting that a foreigner might walk alone and unarmed from Alexandria to Assuan without the slightest molestation on the part of the natives. The statement probably was exaggerated, but it had a basis of truth, which it does not possess at the present day. Crimes of violence were then almost unknown. From one end of the country to the other every native knew that any outrage on Europeans would be punished with relentless severity. In those days brigandage was a thing unknown. With the deposition of Ismail, and return to Cairo of Tewfik Pasha, under the protection of British troops, the authority of the Khedive amidst his own people received a blow from which it has never recovered. From the date when Egypt passed under our military occupation the object of our policy has been to leave the shadow of authority to the Khedivite, while retaining

the substance in our own grasp. I do not deny that this policy had many recommendations in its favour. All I say is that, ever since our occupation it has deprived the titular rulers of Egypt of the summary power requisite to maintain order in an Oriental country.

In 1895 there occurred serious riots at Alexandria, in consequence of which a decree was issued by the reigning Khedive, on the advice, if I am not mistaken, of Lord Cromer, creating a special tribunal to deal with offences committed by natives against British officers and soldiers. It is this tribunal, composed of native and English judges, which has dealt out summary and just punishment to the authors of the Danishwal outrage. For some years the creation of this tribunal, armed with full powers of repressing disturbances and of punishing at once and without power of appeal any offenders against the public peace, proved sufficient to prevent any repetition of the Alexandria riots. Very possibly it might have proved permanently effective had it not been for certain incidents in respect of which neither the Khedivial Government nor the British authorities at Cairo can fairly be held responsible. The outbreak of the war between England and the Boer Republics led to a reduction in the number of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, while the ill-fortune which attended the British arms during the earlier years of the war encouraged all parties, hostile from one cause or other to our supremacy in Egypt, to stir up the passions of the Egyptian malcontent. A far more potent cause, however, was the signal defeat of Russia by Japan. Throughout the whole of the Dark Continent, from Cairo to the Cape, there had, in the course of the last century, grown up a profound conviction that in any conflict between Europeans and native the latter were bound to come to grief in the end. This belief received a violent shock throughout the East as it gradually oozed out that Russia, the greatest military power in Europe, had been signally and ignominiously defeated by a native Oriental race.

I do not suppose that one Egyptian native in a thousand or a hundred thousand had any conception where Japan was, who the Japanese were, or to what race or religion they belonged. But all over Africa, north, south, west, and east, the tidings of Russia's defeat at the hands of a coloured race, who, whatever else they might be, were certainly not Christians or whites, spread with the strange rapidity by which news in the East passes from hand to hand. There is not a village in Egypt in which there is not some Mullah or Mahdi or holy man, learned in the Koran, who was only too glad to announce to his adherents that the downfall of the infidel was at hand, and that the day was coming when Islam would once more become supreme. The Egyptians are not fanatical Mahommedans, but they are fervent followers of the Prophet, and they are convinced that the decline of the Cross is certain to lead to the rise of the Crescent. A British Government is necessarily the worst Government in the world to provide against a hypothetical danger, and no British statesman, to whatever party he might belong, seems to have contemplated the possibility that the downfall of Russian military prestige might possibly stir up discontent and disaffection in Egypt. No effort was made to reinforce our garrison there or in the Sudan. On the contrary, the one desire at Westminster seems to have been to affect a reduction of the British army of occupation. This desire, not unreasonable in itself, was undoubtedly stimulated by the optimism of British officialdom in Egypt, who kept on to the very last assuring everybody there was no truth in reports of disaffection amongst the natives, and who pooh-poohed the notion that the Sudanese, as well as the fellahs, were not enamoured of British rule. In a letter I wrote to you from Khartoum in January last, I expressed to you my disbelief in the official contention that the former adherents of the Mahdi and the Khalifa not only acquiesced in our rule, but were enthusiastic in their appreciation of its excellence.

The course of events has more than justified my forebodings. I am inclined to think the prompt, stern judgment passed upon the ring-leaders in the Danishwal outrages will keep things quiet in Egypt for some time to come. In the East half-measures are always ineffective. If you have to use force it is the wisest and the most humane course to strike quick and strikes hard. Any mitigation of a well-deserved punishment with the view of conciliating popular sentiment is ascribed not to humanity, but to fear, and this is especially the case when the offence for which the punishment is inflicted is due to racial hatred and religious fanaticism. It is now admitted, as I contended when the Akaba controversy arose three months ago, that in the event of the Turkish armies approaching the Suez Canal the sympathies of the Egyptian Mussulmans—that is, ninety per cent. of the population—would be with the Turks rather than with ourselves, and this notwithstanding the great improvements we have introduced during our occupation. To quote the words of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "All this year a fanatical feeling in Egypt has been on the increase.... It was for that reason a little time ago that the garrison had to be increased." To this statement I, in common with almost all persons intimately acquainted with Egypt during the years which preceded our military occupation, give my most cordial assent. Whether any change in our administrative system might improve our normal relations with the natives is far too wide a question to enter upon here. We have for the present to deal solely with the outbreak of fanaticism in Egypt; in order to effect our purpose we have largely to increase our force both in the Delta and the Sudan, and to let it be made manifest that any outrage of the kind to which Captain Ball fell a victim will be punished with equal severity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, M. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."
Dear Sir,—Some thirty-five years ago the walling of the only shaft to a coal pit in Lanarkshire was found to be giving way and closing in so as to prevent the descent of the pit carriage. The colliers were busy in the workings, which extended far under the surface in various directions.

The attendant at the shaft bottom saw the danger, signalled to send down the car, and called to a boy of twelve in charge of a pony near by, to run at his fastest to warn the men. The boy ran through the dark workings as for his life and warned every man, who, in turn, came running to the shaft bottom.

By this time the car had become stuck midway in the shaft owing to the in-bulging of the sides. Blacksmiths were signalled for and a hole cut through the bottom of the car, a strong rope let down, and every man hauled up. The pit bank was now crowded with the mother, wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the men to see if they were all safe. The roll was called and every man answered to his name.

But there was one mother who called out—"Is my laddie no come up?" The boy who had warned the men was not to be found. Down a volunteer went and found the boy fast asleep by the side of his pony, who was unconcernedly munching his hay. The boy had gone to see if he could get his workmate—the pony—also saved, but he was so exhausted by the long hours of work and the running into every part, remote and near, of the workings that he fell into a deep sleep.

The boy was hauled too, and lived to show how true it is that the child is the father of the man. After doing his duty to the other workers he thought of his beloved pony, with whom he daily worked hauling little trams along the workings. He thought of saving his beloved pony and least of all of saving himself. That is the Keir Hardie of to-day as I have found him during a good many years of friendship, and I can testify that there is not a quieter, kinder man, nor a more honest nor a braver man under difficulties, than my friend, and this is conceded or him by all who come really into contact with him.

Whatever may be his differences with others as to politics, his aim is clear and pronounced, is of world-wide application, and is best expressed in the words of our great Teacher—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

In regard to your article of yesterday, your sense of fairness and, I feel certain, the fairness of your readers will gladly welcome this testimony of a man as he was found. With kind regards, etc.,

ROBERT WILLIAMS

Alexandria, July 13.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel E. A. Herbert, M. V. O., and officers, the Band of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons will perform the following programme in the Esbekieh Gardens on Tuesday, 17th inst:—

1. March (American Indian)—Navaho—Alystine.
2. Overture—La Gazza Ladra—Rossini.
3. Selection—Offenbachiana—Conradi.
- Airs selected from his most admired operas.
4. Valse—Weaner Mad'In—Ziehrer.
5. Grand Selection from Faust—Gounod.
6. Piccolo solo—Dance Pantomimique—Green.
- (Piccolo Mus. Banks.)
7. Selection of Neapolitan songs—Arr. Godfrey.
8. Humorous Sketch—The Alabama Minstrels—(Knowles).

The Regimental March.
The Khedivial Anthem.
God save the King.

MR. J. PROSSER, Bandmaster.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Roman Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on the 13th inst., and is due at Alexandria on Tuesday.

The S.S. Creola Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left Manchester on the 12th inst., and is due at Alexandria on or about the 29th inst.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

Commercial & Financial Supplement OF THE

"Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra.) For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

News has been received at the Persian Consulate in Alexandria that H.H. the Khedive paid a visit to H. H. Prince Mirza Riza Khan, the Persian Ambassador, while in Constantinople. The Persian Ambassador returned the Khedive's visit at Bebek.

H.E. Mustapha Pasha Ibadi, Governor of Alexandria, is leaving on Monday next for Europe, where he will spend two months and a half. Mohamed Bey Hafiz, the Sub-Governor, will act as Governor during the absence of the Pasha.

The Governor of Suez has been granted 7 days' leave, which he will spend in Egypt. The Sub-Governor will replace him during his absence.

Count de Vauvieux, French Commissioner to the Caisse de la Dette Publique, has returned from leave.

Mr. Brown, Director of the Woods and Forests Department, Sudan, has arrived at Cairo from Khartoum and will leave shortly for Europe.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says:—There was no more creditable incident during the whole of the South African War than the heroic defence of Forts Itala and Prospect, Natal, when General Botha, having made a raid into the "Garden Colony," was driven back by a force of brave men, who fought stubbornly with odds of eight to one against them. Of that force Captain A. J. Chapman was in command. The Captain Chapman of that period is now Lieut. Colonel Chapman, commanding the 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, he having been gazetted to his substantive lieutenant-colonelcy. To have gone from captain to battalion command in five years is not a record, but it is fairly rapid promotion. All who followed the incidents of the war of 1899-1902 with any attention will wish Colonel Chapman all success in a command for which his services in the field with the always heroic "Royal Dublins" should give him a special fitness.

Lieut. C. S. Linton, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been granted sick leave and will embark at Port Said on the S.S. Caledonia on the 17th inst. for England.

Among the visitors staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh, we notice: Mr. and Mrs. Angelidis and family, Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Flower and family, Mr. R. Bolo, Mr. and Mrs. Zehéri and family, Miss S. Nassif, Mr. Tadeski, Miss Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. Baladi and family, Shabene Bey Makarius and family, Miss A. Kember, Mr. and Mrs. R. Springer, Irmin Bey Ghali and family, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Heffés, Mr. Cristiania, Mr. and Mrs. Stern and family, Mr. A. G. Phocas, Mr. Georg. Brahamas and family, Mrs. and Miss Figari, Mr. A. Lambert, etc.

Messrs. Cumming and Callejs have contributed P.T. 200 to the funds of the Maltese Benevolent Society in memory of the late Mr. Templeton, of Mansourah.

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

The third and final race yesterday afternoon. The wind being rather fresh from the W.N.W., it was decided that, for such small craft, it would be unwise to try and negotiate Course O, round the "Boghas basin," with the sea that was running at 4 o'clock. Consequently "Pivot buoy" Course M. was mutually agreed upon.

At the completion of the first round the Delikanli was 3 minutes behind the Coot and the former finished 6 min. 41 seconds behind the latter, thus winning on her time allowance of 8 minutes by 1 min. 19 sec., after a well contested race.

As each had won one race before, the Delikanli is winner of the series. We must congratulate Mr. Macaulay, and more particularly Mrs. Macaulay, who sailed in all the three races both inside the harbour and outside when, as yesterday, a heavy sea was running even round the pivot buoy.

We should like the members of the Yacht Club to profit by this example and enter more into the spirit of the racing instead of continually complaining of the handicap, which is always done for the best and fairest by the sailing committee. The times of the two boats for yesterday are as follows:—

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Sailed by.
Delikanli	4.0.12	5.40.10	T. C. Macaulay
Coot	4.0.23	5.33.29	A. S. Preston

In our issue of yesterday, with reference to the finishing times, please read 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock in both cases.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT COOKING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers or the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
36-11-04

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ARMY REFORM.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS.

LONDON, July 13.
 HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Haldane introduced his army reform scheme. He thought that Great Britain might take the lead in the reduction of armaments. He proposed a reduction of 7 battalions abroad and 3 at home, including two battalions of Guards, while, nevertheless, by reorganisation, increasing the fighting efficiency of the army by 50%. He proposed to entrust to the militia supply and transport work, which the regulars had hitherto performed at an extravagant cost. 62 field batteries are to be maintained as the proper complement of an immediately available expeditionary force of roughly 150,000 men, the remaining 36 batteries to be reduced to a minimum footing for the training of militia, but expandable in war time into six gun batteries. Supports for expeditionary purposes must be drawn, in the earlier months of a campaign, from the militia, which must be prepared to serve over sea.
 Financial considerations preclude any considerable expansion of the regulars and militia outside the expeditionary army. We must therefore look to the yeomanry and volunteers for this expansion and home defence. He proposed to create county associations under the Lord-lieutenants, to administer and maintain the yeomanry and volunteers, to foster rifle clubs and cadet corps, and to encourage recruiting; such associations to receive an annual lump sum from the Government. (R.)

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

KING TO MEET KAISER.

LONDON, July 13.
 It has been arranged that King Edward, en route to Marienbad, should meet the Emperor William, but not at Berlin. It is understood that Anglo-German relations are, distinctly more friendly. (Reuter)

FERMENT IN TEHERAN.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES.

TEHERAN, July 13.
 Divinity students forcibly released a professor who was imprisoned for sedition. Several students were killed and wounded by the guard. Great ferment and uneasiness exist. The priests are demanding the execution of the promised reforms. (Reuter)

JEWS RETURN TO WARSAW.

WARSAW, July 13.
 The Jews are returning to the city, being now reassured. (Reuter)

CRAWLEY MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT.

LONDON, July 13.
 Ten persons were killed and twenty-six injured in the motor bus accident at Crawley. They were all holiday-makers. (Reuter)

CRICKET.

LONDON, July 13.
 Kent beat West Indians by an innings and 14 runs. (Reuter)



A happy, healthy child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite sweet of the merry children of merry England is
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
 The "Lancet" says—
 "Really wholesome confectionery."
 WORKS: LONDON, ENGLAND.

DREYFUSS' REHABILITATION.

"SCENE" IN THE CHAMBER.

ANOTHER DUEL.

PARIS, July 13.
 M. Dreyfus is to be made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.
 A bill will be introduced into the Chamber for the transfer of the remains of M. Zola to the Pantheon. (Reuter)

PARIS, July 13.
 The majority of the newspapers approve of the rehabilitation of M. Dreyfus. There is a general feeling of relief that the case is definitely closed.
 CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—A Bill was introduced for the promotion of MM. Dreyfus and Picquart, during the discussion of which a violent scene took place. M. Pressensac demanded the dismissal of officers guilty of machinations against Dreyfus. M. Pugliesi called the Government "cowards" and "wretches," whereupon the Under Secretary of the Interior struck him in the face. A tremendous uproar ensued. The President closed the sitting. (R.)

PARIS, July 13.
 The Chamber of Deputies has voted the reintegration of Dreyfus and Picquart in the army and the translation of the remains of Zola to the Pantheon.
 M. Pugliesi Conti accused the Government of cowardice, by letting the officers be insulted. M. Sarrant slapped him in the face.
 The Senate has ratified the votes of the Chamber concerning Dreyfus and Picquart. The session is closed. (Havas)

PARIS, July 13.
 In the evening a duel took place at Ville d'Avray between M. Pugliesi Conti and M. Sarrant. The latter was seriously wounded in the right leg. (Havas)



A POSTMAN'S RHEUMATISM.

Every Step Exciting Pain.
 Tortured Night and Day, Worn Away to a Skeleton.
 Found Now and Good Blood in

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When people saw me hobbling about so painfully, crippled by rheumatism, I had sympathy from all sides," said Mr. Geo. C. Wicks, 54, Eubrook-st., Harrow-road, London, W., for several years a postman in the district. Rheumatism reduced him to a hopeless, tottering wreck until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove out the poisons of rheumatism and made him a healthy, active man again.
 "I was worried one night," he said, "with a sharp pain in my right foot that kept me awake. In the morning I could not get my foot on. The pains travelled up my leg to my knee, and I could only totter about with the aid of sticks. I attended St. Mary's Hospital for months. A surgeon carefully examined me, and said my complete recovery was doubtful, as I had chronic rheumatism. I felt terribly dejected. It looked as if I was to be a burden to my people all my life."
 "I hardly ate enough to keep myself alive. My face was drawn with pain, and I was nervous, irritable, and easily upset by noise. For three weeks I was too weak to sit up in bed, and was worn away to a skeleton. My legs, from my knees down, were practically useless. If I tried to put my foot to the ground, sharp pains would shoot up my leg and cause me to writhe in agony. No treatment gave me relief."
 "Then I made up my mind to take a proper course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought some, and soon began to feel a change for the better. Gradually I became stronger, and the pains ceased. I made rapid progress, and before long all traces of rheumatism had left me. I could walk again with anyone; my appetite and spirits were good. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills literally put me on my feet again, to the astonishment of my friends."
 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making Rich, Red Blood and feeding the Nerves. In this way they have cured Arteritis, Indigestion, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and the special troubles of girls and women.
 Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 the box or P.T. 70 per six boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.



Mr. G. C. WICKS.
 (From a photograph.)

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désire tenir des livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.
 Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais.
 La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire.
 Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef bonnetier.
 Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le rayon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.
 Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk."
 Deux employés de grande Maison de Banque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandant à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonnes références.
 Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi.
 Caisier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, la grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.
 On demande un employé pour diriger imprimerie.
 Un bon encaisseur, connaissant la vente des drogueries, cherche place, bonnes références.
 Un professeur d'écriture demande place et au besoin à donner des leçons domicile.
 On demande un imprimeur pour Suez pour diriger une imprimerie âgé de 20 et 30 ans, connaissant les langues.
 Une Maison de Commissions, demande un bon placier connaissant l'Arabe et diverses langues, bon traitement.
 On demande pour Port-Saïd un jeune homme de vingt ans environ, connaissant le français et l'anglais et ayant travaillé dans une librairie; le logement est fourni par la maison. Adresser demande avec références ainsi que les appointements désirés.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.
 Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.
 Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.
 "Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse."

G. G. DROSSOS & CO.

Established 1869.

MERCHANTS & GENERAL AGENTS.

Head Office, ALEXANDRIA, 19, Mohamed Aly Square.

CAIRO, 19, Abd-el-Aziz Avenue. PORT-SAÏD, Rue du Commerce. KHARTOUM, Victoria Street. PORT-SUDAN, (Red-Sea).

GENERAL AGENCY in Egypt, Sudan, Red-Sea and Abyssinia for

J. and R. TENNENT'S Pilsener Beer and Stout XXX.
 D. C. L. Scotch Whisky, "King George IV" Whisky and Gin.
 CARR & Co., Ltd. Carlsberg, Biscuits and Cakes.
 LEON CHANDON, Reims. Champagne.
 JULES ROBIN & Co., Cognac. Extra Old Brandy.
 AMER PICON.
 ASSINTE PERNOD. - VERMOUTH MARTINI & ROSSI.
 L. TAMPIER & Co. Bordeaux. Wines, Cognac and Rums.
 ANDRE P. CAMPAS, Brandy and Wines.
 Ste. ARSENE SAUPIQUET, Nantes, Preserved Goods.
 CHOCOLAT POULAIN. Eto., Eto., Eto.

N.B.—Commercial Travellers paying regular visits to the Towns of the Interior.

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N. SPATHIS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, Lime Juice and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash.

WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM.)

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

Sole Agent in Egypt and the Sudan for

J. CALVET & Co...	Bordeaux	Wine and Cognacs.
LOUIS ROEDERER...	Rheims	Champagnes.
AUGUST ENGEL...	Wiesbaden	Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MACKE & Co...	Glasgow	Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar and other Whiskies.
DUNVILLE & Co., Ltd.	Belfast	Old Irish Whiskies.
WM. LAMARCA AND SON...	Baltimore	Monongahela XXXX Whisky.
COOK AND BERNHIMER CO.	New York	"Old Valley" Whisky "Gold Lion" Cocktails.
STONE AND SON...	London	Guinness' Stout, Bass' Pale Ale.
ALT PILSENERER BRATHAUS	In Pilsenetz	Pilsenetz Beer.
FREUND BALLOR & Co.	Torino	Vermouth.
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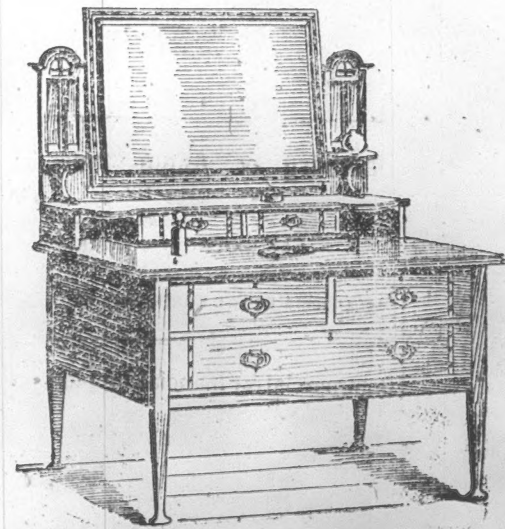
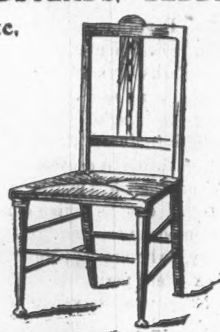
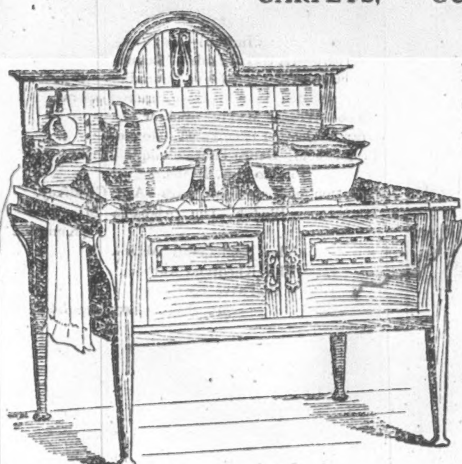
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GERMAN COMPETITION IN EGYPT.

(From the British Chamber of Commerce Journal).

It has been suggested to us that an article dealing with the question of German competition in Egypt would be of interest to members, and the following lines have, therefore, been written with the objects of showing the growth of such competition, the particular branches of commerce in which its influence is chiefly felt, and the reasons why Germany is obtaining a footing in this country.

Prior to the year 1891, it may be said that Germany's share of Egypt's imports was practically nil, since her total clearances during any one year were never more than L.E. 65,000. As a buyer, too, her purchases were quite insignificant, the highest figures touched being L.E. 21,669 in 1890.

The development of Germany's foreign trade, which began in the early nineties, rapidly made itself noticeable in her relations with Egypt. In 1894 the value of her supplies to Egypt rose to L.E. 230,942; in 1897 they were L.E. 299,642, in 1900 L.E. 485,931, in 1903 L.E. 742,924, in 1904 L.E. 1,020,269, though last year they dropped to L.E. 948,612. With regard to the exports, Germany purchased Egyptian merchandise to the value of L.E. 325,570 in 1894, L.E. 504,836 in 1897, L.E. 1,056,835 in 1900, L.E. 1,543,108 in 1903, L.E. 1,803,523 in 1904, and L.E. 1,737,350 in 1905. Reducing the above figures to percentages, we find that her proportion of Egypt's imports rose in 12 years from 2.5% to 4.4% and that during the same period her purchases increased from 1.7% to 8.5% of the total exports.

COTTON FABRICS.—The main speciality under this heading is an article known locally as "Castor," which is a printed flannellette with a raised back. The material is usually heavier than the English flannellette, and is extensively used by the natives—both men and women—for winter garments. It is usually folded in pieces 40 to 45 metres long, and 70 to 75 centimetres wide. The quality having the largest sale runs from 32 centims (3d.) to 48 centims (4½d.) the metre c.i.f. Alexandria. The only other country really competing with Germany in this class of article is Italy.

A more expensive quality of Castor comes from Alsace Lorraine, the price c.i.f. Alexandria being from 51 centims (4½d.) to 80 centims (7½d.) the metre.

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY. Two large German firms have recently been pushing the trade here, especially in articles for household use. It is, of course, out of the question for us to attempt to give any indication of prices, in view of the numerous articles this category comprises. We may, however, just mention that German tumblers of a plain pattern can be sold at francs 8 (6s. 4d.), the 100, the price running from francs 12 (9/6) to francs 40 (£1. 11. 7) if the glasses are in colours with fancy designs.

HOSTERY.—With the exception of musical instruments and shawls, in no branch of trade has Germany a larger share of Egypt's total imports than in hostery goods, of which she contributes nearly one-third of the gross clearances.

The principal competition is done in cotton hose for men and women at prices running from francs 2.60 (2/-) to francs 8 (6/4) the dozen pairs c.i.f. Alexandria. Silk stockings range from francs 16 (12/8) to francs 50 (£1. 19. 6) the dozen; whilst the price of the woolen ones—of which only a small quantity is sold—is from francs 6 (4/9) to francs 15 (11/10) a dozen. The hosiery thread goods cost from francs 9 (7/1) to francs 40 (£1. 11. 7) the dozen pairs. The better class stockings are usually packed in boxes each containing six pairs. Popular patterns here are those having horizontal or vertical stripes. With regard to the cheaper kind of stockings, the question of the shape of the foot, and the general finish of the article itself, appear to receive more attention in Germany than in England. Again, complaints are heard that the English sock is in many instances too heavy for the requirements of this country.

Machine knitted vests and drawers from Germany also find a ready market, the price for the cotton goods varying from francs 8 (6/4) to francs 14 (11/1) the dozen c.i.f. Alexandria, the ordinary woolen ones being from francs 24 (18/11) to francs 40 (£1. 11. 7) the dozen.

INDIGO.—The discovery some few years ago by the Badische Anilin and Soda-fabrik Company of an artificial indigo greatly affected the trade in the natural article. The above mentioned firm employs two specially trained men in Egypt to instruct the Arab dyers how to use their artificial production.

IRON AND IRON GOODS.—In point of actual turnover, Germany's largest trade with Egypt is in iron and steel goods, the main branches being rolled steel girders, mild steel bars and hoods, together with small portable steel rails. Considering the enormous number of girders which come over to this country every year, it is much to be regretted that England practically is entirely out of the trade. The German and Belgian prices are much cheaper than those of England, but in addition, the British standards do not suit this market.

The price of the ordinary German rolled steel girders c.i.f. Alexandria is, at the moment of writing, about francs 157.70 (£6. 4. 9) per ton of 1000 kilograms. For an order of 2,000 tons, the price is reduced by francs 1.50 (1s. 2d.) a ton.

A very large proportion of the iron hooping for baling cotton still comes from England, though the Germans are making a strong effort to obtain a footing in the trade. For mild steel hoops—sizes 3/4, 7/8 and 1 inch—their production runs to, say, £8 a ton duty paid at Alexandria. In cooping packing cases and barrels, German hoops are chiefly used. Bar iron from Germany—free on quay Alexandria—costs at present about francs 166 (£6. 11. 4) a ton of 1000 kilos.

A trade in which the country under discussion has almost a monopoly, or at any rate by far the greatest share, is the one of supplying small portable steel rails for agricultural purposes. These light tramways for transport work are becoming more and more in evidence, and large quantities of rails, to say nothing of equipment, annually reach us from Germany. The price is about the same as for girders.

IRONMONGERY.—Whatever else may be said about German ironmongery, there is no question of one thing, viz: its cheapness. Big consignments of tools for carpenters, masons, shoemakers and so on are sent over at very low prices, and, as it is extremely difficult to make the native understand that a dealer but better made article is the cheaper one in the long run, Birmingham trade has suffered, and, we are afraid, will suffer in consequence. Cheap locks and hinges of every description, together with nuts, bolts, and window fasteners, all find a good market here. Speaking generally, the windows in this country are of the French pattern, whilst the doors are also composed of two leaves opening in the centre. The main supplies of hooks and eyes with which they are fitted—in order to keep them open for purposes of ventilation—come from Germany.

LACE.—The principal article sent from Germany is the well known Plauen lace, which is manufactured in the town of that name, the price ranging from 1½ pence to one shilling and sevenpence the metre. The tulle lace is now in vogue here, though some four or five years ago guipure held the market. A trade, too, is gradually but surely being built up with low-priced blouses. These collars, which are very often a good imitation of Maltese work, cost from 12/6 a dozen c.i.f. Alexandria. Lace insertions vary from 1½ pence to 3 pence the metre.

LAMPS.—For white metal lamps, England cannot touch Germany so far as price is concerned. Small table lamps of the ordinary shape with glass shades can be bought c.i.f. Alexandria at 23/3, 22/2 and 20/8 a dozen. These lamps are similar in outward appearance to the English production, but the latter are superior with regard to durability, reliability, and finish. Another factor tending to militate against the sale of English lamps is the difficulty experienced in buying wicks to fit them. It is true that English wicks are largely sold in Egypt but they are cut to the Continental standards, and will not fit the British lamps, which are made to the home sizes. The German incandescent mantles are much inferior to those from home, but it is the price which tells.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—Some of the large firms i.e. Siemens and Halske and the Berliner Electricitätswerke have recently established branch offices in Egypt, and are actively canvassing for business, especially in connection with large electrical installations.

PERFUMERY.—Although Germany has only so far captured a small share of the trade in perfumery, several houses are endeavouring to obtain a firmer hold on this market. A very large Arab business is done at from francs 5 (3/11) to francs 12 (9/6) a dozen—size of bottle, excluding the stopper, nine centimetres—though, in some instances, the figure reaches as high as francs 50 (£1. 19. 6). The German travellers in perfumery come over twice a year, the first visit being arranged so as to fall some 6 or 7 months before the Arab feast of Beyram, the second one being a month or so before the same date. With every gross, the purchaser obtains one dozen gratis, and in the case of an expensive article he will receive the proportionate allowance on six dozen. Five per cent. is usually offered for cash within 30 to 60 days.

PIANOS.—The statistics clearly show that Germany has secured the lion's share of the trade in musical instruments. With regard to pianos, her goods, whilst being somewhat cheaper than the English ones, possess the great advantage, from a selling point of view, of a more ornate—though in some instances the word "showy" would be correct—exterior. As the proprietor of one of the largest pianoforte stores in Egypt recently said to the writer, "An instrument with a plain top and front is no use for this country." Other things being equal, the average foreigner here prefers to buy something to look at, and it is almost unnecessary to say that this statement applies with very much greater force in the case of the native. The German has grasped the point and obliges: the result is easily ascertained by a glance at the Customs returns. It is rather a sign of the times to find that piano dealers have done a much larger trade with the Arabs during the last two or three years.

SAFES.—Up to the present time the trade in German safes has only attained very small proportions, but the business is a growing one, and will, doubtless, considerably expand during the course of the next few years. As an example of price, we may mention that a safe of German manufacture, stated to be fire and burglar proof, and, in addition, fall proof, can be bought, complete with box, for about 113 francs c.i.f. Alexandria. The outside measurements of the safe in question are 58 x 48 x 40 centimetres.

SHAWLS.—During the ten years between 1895 and 1905, Germany's returns for shawls from L.E. 1,812 to L.E. 45,724 per annum, and her share of Egypt's total trade in this article rose

from 4.5% to 41.8%. The shawls most in favour are the large embroidered ones—1½ to 2 yards in length—used by the Arab women. The main sources of supply are Bavaria and Saxony, the goods being usually made by the peasants in their homes. The dealer and retailer in Egypt buy by weight, though, in certain cases, the articles are sold by the dozen. The former, however, is the usual method, the customer stipulating that so many kilograms must contain so many dozen shawls. A further provision is made with regard to colour. The price c.i.f. Alexandria may be taken at about 6 marks (6/-) the kilogram. A cheaper kind of shawl made of wool and cotton is also sold, the price being about 2 marks (2/-) the kilo.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—A very large proportion of Germany's woollen trade is done in an article known as "Coftan," which is a kind of heavy white flannel. The Bedouin uses the material as an article of apparel in the form of a long white blanket wrapped round him over his clothes. The cloth is also used in the making up of mantles for the Arab women. The wholesale price of Coftan is about francs 2.50 (1/11) to francs 4 (3/2) the metre, single width.

Having now referred to the principal classes of goods coming into Egypt from Germany, we propose concluding this article next month by examining the causes which have enabled the latter country to obtain a share of the Egyptian trade. We also hope to briefly touch upon certain other indications of her activity in Egypt.

EGYPTIAN PLAY AT CHELTENHAM

The Cheltenham Ladies' College Guild, at their biennial re-union last week, found a subject for dramatic representation in the person of Hatshep, or Hatshep, the "Elizabeth of Egypt." There is a good deal of mystery, naturally, about Hatshep's career as supreme authority over the land of Egypt in the day of its greatest glory.

For the purposes of the play, Miss Rose Seaton (a former member of the college staff) idealised her subject as an 'able, religious, and patriotic queen, born of a sainted mother, full of devotion to the great god (Amen-Ra), from whom, through that mother, she claimed descent.' Hatshep is presented at three different periods of her stirring career. In the opening scene she is a young woman, full of energy and enthusiasm, but "great in obedience as in command," bending to the will of her dying father, that she should secure the throne and save the dynasty by marrying her half-brother, the feeble and effeminate Thotmes II. The second picture is that of the Goddess-Queen at the height of her power and glory, as she pays homage to Amen-Ra in the temple she herself has built—a highly elaborate piece of stage-craft, in which the opportunity is taken of introducing a great many types, such as the royal demigod, victorious commanders, priests and priestesses, fan-bearers, and other high officials, men of Thebes, and men of Punt, the whole scheme being very effective. Then comes the peaceful and dignified abdication of the Queen in her declining days, and her retirement to the ancient city of Memphis, where, in sight of the pyramids of an older line of kings, she sees visions of the far-off future of her country, when men of another race shall have made

"a waterway in Egypt, And ships pass to and fro, from sea to sea, Each ship a moving city, filled with men." The stage manager and designer of costumes and accessories, Miss Ethel Smith (a member of the staff), the "Standard" relates, spent many weeks at the British Museum in her quest for designs. The musical side of the performance was also the object of much care and preparation, and the college found its expert in Mr. Lewis Hann, its own musical director, who wrote special music for the play to some extent based upon a series of Egyptian themes supplied to him by Dr. Budge, of the British Museum.

The mounting of the play was in the hands of Mr. Sydney Herbert, another member of the college staff, who, besides being an excellent artist, is also an ardent Egyptologist, and in his four settings of the play he has given a noble conception of the architecture of Ancient Egypt, and introduced an astonishing amount of pictorial symbolism. To complete the circle of the arts whose aid was requisitioned for the enterprise, Mrs. McLellan arranged some graceful rhythmic dances for the priestesses and Court dancers.

The central part of Hatshep's was allotted to two sisters, Misses Stella and Dulcie Robinson, the former taking part in the earlier scenes as the girl-queen, and the latter in the closing acts as the world-weary mistress of the Two Egypts—an arrangement originally made in order not to impose upon any one performer the great strain which would have been caused by the assumption of the part in its entirety; but the arrangement actually made for artistic success. The Egyptian kings found suitable representatives in the Misses M. Armstrong, Barbara Kelley, and M. Webb, and the High Priest of Ra in Miss D. Towashend. Other conspicuous parts were those of Miss K. Baker as the daughter of Hatshep, Miss L. Swanley as the wife of Thotmes I, Miss Crawley as the Chief Singer, and Miss P. Fergusson as Khahektu, the dwarf guard of the Queen.

The production was received throughout with the greatest enthusiasm.

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Miss May Cray, 147 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "For more than five years I suffered from rheumatic pains in my joints, and in damp or stormy weather I was obliged to stay in doors. 'Medicine seemed to be of no use until I started using Pe-ru-na. 'I took twelve bottles in all, although it is six months ago since I stopped. 'I have had no return of my old complaint, in spite of the fact that I have been out in all sorts of weather during the severe winter.' No better remedy was ever devised by the medical profession for the mitigation of all climatic ailments than Pe-ru-na.

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Mrs. J. A. Baker, 880 Locust Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y., writes: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you what Pe-ru-na has done for me, so that all those who are troubled as I was may find the same speedy cure. 'Four years ago I lost my voice, so that I was unable to speak above a whisper for seven weeks. Our family doctor could do nothing for me. 'After seven weeks suffering, I read some circulars in regard to Pe-ru-na. 'I bought a bottle at once and took it in teaspoonful doses every hour, and in two days I could talk. I will never be without it.' For free medical advice, write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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I am sure you will share my joy when I tell you that I have been splendidly cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I get up in the mornings now without feeling the slightest pain in my back; and I have gained 17 lbs. in weight. I owe my splendid cure to Doan's Pills, and I shall be only too glad to recommend them.

Believe me, yours faithfully, (signed) J. Daniels.

Some months later our representative had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Daniels, who declared himself to be still enjoying good health and freedom from kidney complaint.

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist in filtering out the poisonous waste, by reviving the activity of the kidneys and restoring a natural action to the connective organism. You will then feel stronger and better in every way and won't be likely to catch colds or chills.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 13 per box, or P.T. 71 for six boxes; or they may be bought direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Moncky Street, Cairo.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.
July. Sat. 14 A.C.C. ground. E.T.C. v. Victoria College. 2.
Mustapha Range. Deliberate firing competition and practice. 2.30.
A.S.C. grounds. Sky Meeting. 3.30.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily (Sundays 11—1 also).
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Romanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
Masserini's Menagerie. Bshind G. P. O. 9.
Alhambra. Castellano's opera company in La Boheme. 9.15.
San Stefano Casino. Night Fête. 10.
San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Wed 18 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Sat. 28 A.S.C. Gymkhana.

CAIRO.
July. Sat. 14 New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
San. 15 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 17 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Fri. 20 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.



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NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Vendredi 13 Juillet 1906,

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres se maintient à 3 1/8 pour cent.
Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 88 1/8, de même que l'Unité à 105. La National Bank a perdu 1/8 à 25 1/8. L'Agricole, la Daira et la Delta Light ont clôturé à leurs prix précédents.
A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier égyptien a réactionné de 2 francs à 752. La Banque d'Athènes est demeurée inchangée à 151.

Aujourd'hui, notre marché des valeurs a présenté, plus ou moins, les mêmes caractéristiques qu'hier: séance calme, avec transactions restreintes dans tous les compartiments. La tendance à la lourdeur qui s'était dessinée hier matin semble toutefois s'être atténuée, et il n'est pas impossible qu'une certaine fermeté, sinon une reprise, se manifeste, sur plusieurs valeurs tout au moins, dans le cours de la semaine prochaine. En tout cas, rien ne paraît indiquer, pour l'instant, qu'il faille s'attendre à un nouveau tassement sensible des prix.

La National Bank et l'Agricole ont conservé leurs cours d'hier, soit 25 3/16 à 25 9/16 et 5/8. La Cassa di Sconto a été demandée à 216-217 l'action ancienne et 210 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Athènes s'est alourdie à 150-151.

Le Crédit Foncier est resté à 756-757. La Daira a faibli à 16 15/16.

L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a été recherchée à 3 15/16 et la part de fondateur a 65.

La part de fondateur de l'Immobilière s'est raffermie à 563 et l'action Entreprise end Development a 12.

L'action Allotment a été mieux tenue à 3 5/16-3/8 et la part de fondateur à 115-116.

L'action de capital Baux du Caire a encore avancé à 126-127 et les Jonissances à 260-261.

Les Ciments ont faibli à 67.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été offerts à 15 7/16 l'action ancienne; par contre, la nouvelle a progressé à 15 3/8-7/16. Les Egyptian (Bachler) ont été ramenés à 55/8. L'Anglo-American Nile a réactionné à 5 3/16-1/4.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les New Egyptian ont fléchi à 29 sh. et les Egyptian Markets à 25 sh. Les Estates se sont raffermis à 1 11/16 et les Cotton Mills à 5 sh. 6.

Les Glymepoulo ont été négligés à 1 sh. 8.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire de la Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte, qui s'est tenue le 30 Juin dernier au siège social à Bruxelles, a confirmé les résolutions prises à titre provisoire par l'assemblée du 26 Mai 1906.

Et d'autres termes, l'article 26, paragraphe 1er, des Statuts, a été modifié comme suit:

"L'assemblée générale ordinaire est tenue chaque année d'ici le courant du mois de Mai ou de Juin. Cette décision sera applicable à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de 1906."

L'assemblée extraordinaire de l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. (Glymepoulo), tenue hier à Londres, a dû, assurément, confirmer les résolutions votées provisoirement le 26 juin dernier par la liquidation de la société et son absorption par la Building Lands Co.

En attendant l'annonce officielle de la fusion, il importe de noter que le cours des Building Lands a été, ces jours derniers, ramené à 4 13/16 et celui des Glymepoulo à 4 13/8.

On sait que l'échange des titres doit se faire sur la base de 10 actions Egyptian Trust contre 3 actions Building Lands.

On annonce de Londres qu'une Société anonyme portant le dénomination de "Ashraf Syndicate Ltd." a été enregistrée le 23 juin dernier. L'objet de cette Compagnie serait d'acquérir des terrains contenant des sources de pétrole et autres huiles minérales en Egypte et au Soudan.

Le capital social est de £ 10,000, représenté par autant d'actions à £ 1 chacune. Il n'y aura pas d'émission publique immédiate.

Les recettes des Tramways d'Alexandrie pour la semaine finissant au 7 juillet courant se sont élevées à L.E. 1,829, contre 1,636 pour la période correspondante de 1905, soit en augmentation de L.E. 193.

Depuis le 1er janvier, elles ont atteint L.E. 38,464, contre 37,166 en 1905, soit en plus-value totale de L.E. 6,297.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le public que lundi 16 juillet 1906 à 10 heures du matin, il sera procédé par voie de criée à Souk-el-Hel à la vente de 7 mulets réformés.

Le vice-président.

(signé) DR. SCHIESS.

Alexandrie, le 14 juillet 1906, 28241-3-1

SOCIETE EGYPTIENNE

DE LA

Bourse Commerciale de Minet-El-Bassal

M.M. les Actionnaires sont informés qu'un dividende intérimaire de 3% sera payable à partir de lundi prochain, 16 courant, aux guichets de l'Anglo Egyptian Bank, Limited, contre détachement du coupon No. 34.

Alexandrie, le 14 Juillet 1906. 28239-1

AVIS

La Compagnie du Gaz a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public et de ses abonnés, qu'à partir du 15 juillet 1906 ses bureaux et ateliers seront transférés rue Sidi El Metwalli, angle de la rue Sidi Abou El Dardar et de la rue Rosette prolongée—près de l'Hôpital Européen—en face de la Communauté Arménienne.

Alexandrie, le 14 Juillet 1906. 28224-3A-3

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 13th July, 1906.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	12	44
Liverpool	9	38
Manchester	12	—
Glasgow	12	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	32

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIENNE GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)
Tal. 19 1/32 Livraison Juillet
" 19 9/32 " Août
" 16 13/16 " Novembre
" 16 21/32 " Janvier

Marché fermé
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 144

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale, à 1h. p.m.)
Tal. 18 15/16 Livraison Août
" 19 3/16 " Août
" 16 13/16 " Novembre
" 16 5/8 " Janvier

Marché fermé

CONTRATS
Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.
Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. 19 1/4 à —; plus bas pour juil. 19 1/16 à —.

Graines de coton
Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 66 35/40 à —; plus bas pour juil. 66 1/2 à —.

Remarques
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Sur les réalisations qui ont eu lieu une certaine faiblesse a régné vers la fin mai; en somme la clôture du juillet a eu lieu au cours du matin. Ton soutenu. La nouvelle récolte par contre est restée très ferme.

Graines de coton.—Grande fermeté à la clôture et cours en hausse tant pour la récolte actuelle que pour la nouvelle.

Bateaux sous chargement:

Destination	Tonnes
Indian Prince, Manchester	600
Kafir Prince, Londres	2250
Attiko, Londres	1300
Danea, Rotterdam	200
Sappho, Hull	2000

Bateaux attendus:
Ticho, Hull 4000
Péves.—Marché nul.
Bourse Khédiviale, le 13 juillet 1906.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

14 juillet 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)
Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 13 juillet: Cote semaine finit: Ferme.

Grain	Tal.	15	soit	inchangé
Fair	16	"	"	"
Fully Fair	18	"	"	"
Good Fair	19	"	"	"
Fully Good Fair	20	"	"	"
Good	21	"	"	"

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM
Fair et Fully Fair, rien.
Good Fair, Tal. 16 1/2 soit inchangé
Fully Good Fair, " 17 " "
Good, " 18 " "

ABBASSI
Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Rien.

JOANNOVICH
Fully Good Fair, Tal. 20 soit inchangé
Good, " 21 " "
Extra, " 22 " "

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Soutenus. Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 1011

Graines de coton.—Marché nul
Disponible: Rien

Mit-Aff.—Haute-Egypte: Rien
Bila.—Fayoum: Rien

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à 120
Bila.—Fayoum: 115 à 120

Fayoum.—Marché nul
Saïdi: disponible: —
Fayoum: disponible: —

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130
Lentilles.—Soutenus
Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130
Orges.—Faibles
Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Mais.—Sans changement
Disponible: Rien.
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 13 juillet dep. le
Coton Bal. 804
Gr. de cot. Ard. 323
Péves " " "

CHARBONS
Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 60,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour
COTON C.M.E.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)
Province Gharbié
Kaf-Zayat — De P.T. 287 1/2 à 290
Tantah — " " 285 " 38 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINS ET CEREALES
PREX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Affé P.T. — à P.T. —
Haute-Egypte " " " "
Bila Saïdi " " " "
Fayoum " " " "

ARRIVAGES
du samedi 14 juillet 1906
Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

CHEMINS DE FER
Cotons — S/B 18
Graines de coton — sacs 85

Bila Saïdi — " 193
Fayoum Saïdi — " 42
Béchéra — " 709
Fayoum Saïdi — " 2048

Orges — " —
Mais — " —
Lentilles — " —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,874,875

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,558,243

Contre même jour en 1905: 3,558,243

PARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 144

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale, à 1h. p.m.)
Tal. 18 15/16 Livraison Août
" 19 3/16 " Août
" 16 13/16 " Novembre
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, July, 13 12.55 p.m.
Sales of the day... bales 6,000
Of which Egyptian... 100
American new maize, Spot per cental... 4/10
Amer. futures (August-Sept.)... 5/74
" (Dec-January)... 5/64
American middling... 6/12
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Aug.) 9 57/64
" " " (Oct.) 9 16/64
" " " (Nov.) 8 45/64
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 8 10/16
" " good fair... 9 12/16
" " good... 11
" " good new fair... 10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —

New-York, July 13
Stock at all U.S. ports... bal. 240,000
Week's receipt at all U.S. ports... 30,000
" export to Great Britain... 20,000
" " " " " " " " 30,000
" " " " " " " " 10,30
" " " " " " " " 10,39
" " " " " " " " 10,49
" " " " " " " " 10,54
Cable transfers... dol. 4,84 1/2
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. ports... 8,000

NEW ORLEANS, July 13
Cotton Spot... 11.11
Futures August... 11.68
" October... 10.35
LIVERPOOL, July 13
American futures (August-September) 5 77

LONDON, July 13
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... 30 3/16
Private discount (3 month bills) — 3 1/2 %
Consols (August)... 87 1/2
Egyptian Unified... 105 —
Turkish Unified... 95 1/2
Rio Tinto... 64 —
New Daira... 16 —
Agricultural Bank... 25 —
National Bank of Egypt... 25 —
Rand Mines New... 5 1/2
Chartered of S. Africa... 1 7/32
Nile Valley Gold Mines... New — 9/32
New Egyptians... 1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 14/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer shares) 11 1/2
Egyptian Railway... 103 —
" Domain... 103 —
" Ottoman Defence... 101 —
" Italian Rente 4%... 101 —
" Greek Rente 4%... 40 1/2
" Ottoman Bank... 15 1/2
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (July 6 7/16 quiet)
German Beet Sugar (July)... 8 1/2

PARIS, July 13
Banque d'Athènes... 150 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 751 —
Crédit Lyonnais... 1148 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 650 —
" and Bank of Egypt... 215 —
" Ottoman Bank... 648 —
" " " " " " 148 —
" " " " " " 25.15 1/2
" " " " " " 25.15 1/2
Banque de Salonique... — —

TELEGRAMME HAVAS
BOURSE DU 13 juillet 1906
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

Paris
Rente Française 3%... Fr. 96 7/8
 Dette Egyptienne Unifiée... 106 65
Extérieur espagnol... 95 70
Russes consolidés... 76 15
Actions de Sués... — —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 750 —
Crédit Lyonnais... 1149 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte... 618 —
Banque Ottomane... 213 —
Banque d'Athènes... 151 —
Banque d'Abyssinie... — —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien... 129 —
Change sur Londres... 25 15 1/2

LONDRES
Consolidates—Paris 3. Londres 3 1/2, Berlin 4 1/2

SUCRES
Visible Supply

Angleterre... T. 176.300 165.900
France... 599.400 477.700
Allemagne... 871.100 563.000
Hambourg... 154.170 129.340
Autriche... 474.300 315.820
Hollande... 52.000 15.100
Belgique... 146.500 65.480

Etats-Unis... T. 2.473.770 1.732.340
Cuba... 342.000 217.230
Sous Voiles... 250.000 322.000
TOTAL... T. 3.065.270 2.394.990

Contre Tonnes 2.691.950 pour 1904
" 2.969.120 " 1903
" 2.968.010 " 1902

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 13 juillet 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL
Coton: Etat du Marché.—Soutenu
Diap.—10 1/4 (1/16 de hausse)
Futures juin: 9 57/64 (3/64 de hausse)

GRAINES DE COTON.—Soutenus
Fines.—Néant

GRAINES DE COTON.—Fermes
Fines.—Marché nul

LONDON
Graines de coton.—Sans changement
COTON AMERICAIN
LIVERPOOL

Futures août-nov.: 5.84 (6 points de hausse)
" oct.-nov.: 5.68 (7 points de hausse)
Disponible: 6.12 (2 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 10.90
Futures août: 10.22 (3 points de baisse)
" oct.: 10.43 (1 point de hausse)
Arrivages du jour, bales 8,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, bales 19,000.

In sight: bal. 66,000 contre bal. 123,000

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.
TRAFFIC RETURNS

Week ended July 7 1906. Same period 1905. Increase. Decrease.

Kilometres open 908 895 13 —
L.E. L.E. L.E. L.E.

Coaching 2480 2029 451 —
Goods and Sundries 1446 1331 115 —

Total 4926 3360 566 —

Receipts per kilometre open 4 323/4 3.753/4 —
Total from 1st April 1906 52954 49947 3007 —
(*Week ended 8th July, 1906.)

Weekly Postal Table.

Alexandria Office.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails.
From Monday, 16th, to Sunday, 22nd July, 1906.
(Both dates inclusive).

COUNTRIES.	MAIL PACKETS.	ROUTES.	DESPATCHES.				Arrival.
			DAYS.	LATEST HOUR for POSTING.			DAYS.
				Ordinary Letters.	Money Orders.	Parcels.	
EUROPE, AMERICA AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	3.10 p.m.	Monday noon	Sun. 15 noon	Wednes.
	German	Naples	Wednes.	2 p.m.	noon	—	Monday
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	3 p.m.	noon	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
GREECE	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	Friday
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	3.10 p.m.	Monday noon	—	—
	Khedivial	Piræus	Wednes.	3 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Satur.
	Russian	Piræus	Tuesday	2 p.m.	noon	—	Friday
	Khedivial	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Satur. noon	Wednes.
TURKEY, GREECE AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA.	Russian	—	—	—	—	—	Satur.
	French	Port Said	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	—	Thurs.
	Austrian	—	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—	—
	Austrian	Port Said	Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 p.m.	Monday noon	Sun. 15 noon	Wednes.
SYRIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	3 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	—
	Khedivial	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 15 noon	Sun. 15 noon	—
	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Tuesday
CYPRUS	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Sunday
	British	—	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Wednes.
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British	—	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tues. 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	Fr ench	—	—	—	—		
MALTA	British	Orient	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
	German	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tues. 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	
	British P. & O.	—	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tues. 6 p.m.	Monday noon via Port Said	
ADEN AND INDIA.	French	—	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	German	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
BYLON AND AUSTRALIA	German	—	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
	German	—	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	German	—	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
ADEN & EAST COAST OF AFRICA.	German	—	—	—	—	—	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dutch	—	Tuesday	3.10 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	

The IDEAL MILK FOODS for HOT CLIMATES.

The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Foods give strength and Stamina, and supply all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. They promote perfect health, and give freedom from digestive troubles and the disorders common to children fed on farinaceous foods, condensed milk, or cow's milk.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Depot in Cairo:—E. Dell Mar, 25, Août.

LADIES
&
GENTS
OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE
BRITISH
GOODS.



The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office:—3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,300,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ... £1,450,000
CLAIMS PAID ... £24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.
Daira Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square.

REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons.

Le métier de rendre compte de ce qui se passe à la Bourse n'a jamais été chose facile, car pour peu que l'on veuille dire la vérité, on est certain de toujours mécontenter quel qu'un. Nos pronostics à la baisse pour la vieille récolte quand la situation nous a semblé douteuse, nous ont valu en son temps les récriminations des haussiers et de n'est que devant le fait accompli qu'ils ont fini par reconnaître que nous avions vu juste; aujourd'hui, au contraire, ce sont nos idées plutôt optimistes au sujet de la nouvelle récolte qui nous attirent les reproches des baissiers et peut-être même quelques insinuations qui pèchent par la bienveillance. Nous ne voulons pas trop nous arrêter à ces incidents, sans importance au fond, mais ce à quoi nous tenons c'est d'affirmer une fois de plus que nos revues du marché sont absolument indépendantes, et ceux qui nous connaissent le confirmeront sans hésiter, et que toute opinion exprimée dans ce journal nous est strictement personnelle et risquée. Nous ne visons qu'à dire la vérité complète et entière et à exposer les choses telles qu'elles sont. Ce sera toujours notre force et la meilleure éolante pour notre publication.

Ceci dit avec maintes excuses à nos lecteurs pour cette façon de commencer aujourd'hui, passons à la revue du marché.

Contrairement à toute attente, la faiblesse a plus étonnante a dominé sur notre marché à partir de samedi dernier et la déplorable tenue, qui a été une véritable surprise pour tout le monde, n'a cessé qu'une fois que le Juillet est tombé à 18 7/16, perdant de la sorte 21/32 sur la cote de Vendredi passé, le prix représentant le cours affiché à la clôture de Mardi et est en même temps le minimum pratiqué pendant la semaine. Quant à la cause de ce désarroi, elle provient encore, une fois de la question des filières jallier, avec laquelle on croyait avoir fini, ce qui malheureusement n'a pas été le cas. En effet, et après qu'on avait chanté sur tous les cotons que les filières arrêtées le 3 courant allaient être reçues, des quantités non insignifiantes d'ordres de visite ont été jetées sur le marché à la veille du jour de paiement, soit pour la vente, soit offerts en report sur août et c'est uniquement à ce fait que nous devons la baisse qui s'est produite et l'élargissement de la prime pour août à 13/32, taux auquel la plupart des transferts ont eu lieu. Par dessus le marché encore, Mardi nous avons eu une nouvelle émission de cantars 10,000 et cette circonstance a contribué pour sa part à augmenter la mauvaise humeur.

Seulement, les choses ayant fini par se régler le jour même, le marché se trouva soulagé pour le lendemain et la reprise qui reporta le Juillet à 18 7/8 n'a été en somme que la conséquence de l'exagération de la baisse pendant les séances précédentes. Des achats assez sérieux avaient aussi aidé à ce revirement.

Pendant la matinée d'hier, c'est une autre éolante qui accentua la hausse: la nouvelle répandue qu'un syndicat était en formation pour recevoir cant. 80,000 de Juillet et d'Août mit la puce à l'oreille à quelques vendeurs à découvert, et encouragea quelques achats de la part de la spéculation et, comme résumé, c'est à 19 1/16 que la clôture a eu lieu.

Aujourd'hui, il y a eu une nouvelle poussée sur la persistance des assertions de la veille et pour un moment le cours de 19 1/4 a été payé;

mais comme par la suite il a été affirmé que la combinaison projetée n'avait pas abouti, le calme se dessina et à la fin de la séance le Juillet est revenu à son point de départ, soit 19 3/32.

Si comme résultat matériel nous n'avons rien gagné sur vendredi dernier, il n'en est pas moins vrai qu'il y a quelque chose d'appréciable qui a été acquis et cela consiste dans l'arrêt de la baisse. Certes, avec un marché aussi sensible que l'est actuellement le nôtre on ne saurait jurer de rien, mais peut-on nier maintenant que l'idée que le cours de tallaris 19 n'a rien d'exagéré, dans les circonstances où nous nous trouvons, commence à prévaloir un peu partout? Et qui nous dit, si l'accord n'a pas pu se faire entre les principaux détenteurs de la vieille récolte, qu'il ne se trouvera pas de gens qui recouvreront une partie de la marchandise Août, non avec l'idée d'arriver à pincer le découvert qui peut exister, mais bien comme affaire commerciale et en vue de la demande que l'on est presque certain de voir surgir à partir de la seconde partie d'août? Les besoins sont réels et nos ressources sont limitées et une pareille opération n'aurait, somme toute, rien d'extravagant. D'une façon ou de l'autre, il nous faut quelque chose pour soutenir les cours; autrement, nous courons le risque d'une nouvelle débâcle à la filière d'août qui sera émise probablement tout d'un coup pour finir la liquidation de la campagne.

La tenue de la nouvelle récolte a, par contre, été réellement merveilleuse de fermeté. A tout prendre, la hausse de 3/32 que l'on constate depuis Vendredi n'est pas énorme, mais si l'on tient compte de tous les efforts des baissiers pour écraser le marché, on ne pourrait faire à moins que de se montrer satisfait de cette avoince.

En outre, le marché pour le Novembre a été d'une grande activité et par moments les affaires se sont traitées par des paquets de 5 et 10,000 Cantars à la fois, ce qui a fait penser à plus d'une personne, et avec juste raison, que des affaires de cette importance ne pouvaient pas être exclusivement pour compte spéculatif. Et de fait, le commerce d'exportation n'est pas étranger à tout ce mouvement et pour ceux qui sont au courant de ce que la filature a fait et continue à faire, ces achats n'ont rien d'extraordinaire. En peu de mots, la consommation a acheté énormément sur la nouvelle récolte et plus d'un filateur a jugé convenable de couvrir ses besoins jusques et y compris Mars, et, au dire de l'exportation même, jamais engagements aussi gros n'ont été pris pour l'Europe à cette époque de l'année pour la campagne suivante. En répitant cela, nous ne courons aucun risque d'être démentis. C'est, du reste, à ces informations puisées à bonne source que nous devons l'idée fixe depuis quelque temps que le Novembre ne peut matériellement pas baisser d'ici longtemps. Certes, la réussite de la récolte en plein pourra toujours peser sur la situation, mais comme nous le disions dans notre précédente revue, ce fait ne pourrait se vérifier qu'à une date très éloignée, et d'ici là la demande pour le disponible sera la véritable levier qui soutiendra le marché.

Nous ajouterons encore, comme complément d'informations, que quelques filateurs ont tâté le terrain pour savoir si on ne pourrait pas leur vendre du coton pour Novembre 1907, et si aucune affaire n'a pu être combinée pour la dite époque, ce n'est qu'à cause de l'impossibilité pour nos exportateurs de trouver une couverture quelconque pour une pareille échéance!

Devant des dispositions de cette nature il serait imprudent aux baissiers de continuer à

spéculer sur la question de l'écart avec l'Américain et sur l'éventualité de la réussite pleine et entière de la récolte; un peu plus de considération aux faits acquis serait plus de mise. Nous avons déjà dit et nous le redisons, il vaut mieux être acheteur que vendeur sur la prochaine récolte, car à moins de faits extraordinaires de la part de l'Amérique ou de choses imprévues, les probabilités pour le moment ne sont nullement pour la baisse du Novembre, sans compter que l'importance du découvert même fournirait, le cas échéant, une arme formidable à ses adversaires pour manipuler le marché.

Le marché du disponible a été inactif, non faute de demande, mais pour cause de manque de choix; d'ailleurs, d'ici la fin de la campagne, les affaires ne pourront que continuer à être occasionnelles.

Pour ce qui est des prix, la cote officielle est restée absolument identique à celle de la semaine dernière, tant à cause du manque d'affaires pour constater la valeur réelle des différentes qualités encore offertes au marché, que par suite du fait qu'à 1/16 près les contrats sont au même niveau qu'il y a huit jours. A noter aussi que la plupart des classements sont cotés nominalement.

Les exportations de la semaine ont été une petite déaillaison avec leur total de 7,400 balles, contre 12,700 en 1905 pour la même période. On s'attendait à mieux, mais, à notre avis, si l'on considère la réduction constante de nos ressources, qui ne sont plus que Cant. 413,000, contre Cant. 716,000, on devrait s'en montrer satisfait.

Malheureusement, en ce qui regarde la semaine prochaine, qui a contre elle 9,500 l'année dernière, les pronostics ne sont pas trop favorables, mais il ne faut pas trop se fier à cela, car en réalité les engagements pour le restant du mois sont inconnus, sans compter qu'à tout moment de nouvelles ventes peuvent être faites pour embarquement immédiat.

Liverpool est toujours indifférent aux égyptiens disponibles, et pendant toute la semaine, sans une seule exception de 200 balles, nous n'avons en que 100 balles de vente par jour. Le stock offre si peu de choix, d'ailleurs, qu'il n'y a pas lieu de s'étonner de cette inaction. Comme prix, le spot retourne à 10 1/4, soit 1/16 de hausse, tandis que les futures s'inscrivent avec 3 points de plus pour le Juillet qui vaut 9 57/64, et 5 sur le novembre, coté à 8 45/64.

Les américains aussi ont été peu animés et les derniers cours sont de 6.12 pour le spot en hausse de 4 points, 584 pour le Juillet, août, soit 8 points de mieux, et de 668, soit 12 points de hausse pour l'octobre novembre.

De l'Amérique, il n'y a rien de saillant on d'intéressant. Price précho la hausse en répitent que la récolte a subi quelque détérioration depuis le dernier rapport du Bureau d'Agriculture et que la main d'œuvre manque pour le nettoyage des champs. D'autres, par contre, parlent d'une baisse probable à cause des achats modérés de la filature et du manque de spéculation. On n'a qu'à choisir, mais le fait est que nous traversons une période de transition et qu'il nous faut quelque chose de nouveau pour provoquer un mouvement dans un sens ou l'autre. Les haussiers doivent espérer dans la recherche.

Graines de Coton

Les recettes sont si insignifiantes que l'article n'est plus coté en disponible. On devait finir par en arriver là avec ce marque absolu d'affaires.

Comme exportations nous n'avons en qu'une vingtaine de mille ardebs pour la semaine, mais les perspectives pour le restant de juillet se sont améliorées depuis huit jours, sans que toutefois il y ait quelque chose d'important.

L'Angleterre, après quelques achats, a tâté de rompre les cours et ne parlait plus que de £ 6.6/3, mais devant la résistance de notre marché, les acheteurs sont revenus à £ 6.8/9. Il y a si peu de marchandise en route pour le dit port que la demande ne peut tarder à s'accroître.

En contrats, il n'y a pas grand chose à signaler.

Le Juillet avait baissé à P.T. 66, mais il a fini par reprendre à 66 35/40 et reste ferme et en bonne demande. Les affaires toutefois sont toujours modérées.

La nouvelle récolte maintient très bien ses prix et au plus bas les 3 mois n'ont pas cassé le cours de P.T. 63; ils finissent à 63 15/40 fermes.

Hall a payé £ 6.5/ pour novembre-janvier, mais depuis deux jours elle n'offre plus que £ 6.3/9.

Fèves.

Pas d'affaires en disponible, faute d'arrivages. Quant aux contrats on n'en parle presque pas et comme par le passé, la cote de 121 à 126 s'affiche aujourd'hui est purement nominale.

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CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Alexandrie, le 14 Juillet.

Depuis bien longtemps nous n'avions eu un marché aussi soutenu que cette semaine. La fermété n'a cessé de régner et si la cote n'a point haussé on n'y constate aucune dépréciation. Après l'indécision des marchés des semaines précédentes, ce soutien aurait lieu de nous étonner, mais informations prises, la situation est parait-il, excellente et la place très saine. Les Banques ont pour la plupart baissé leur taux d'intérêt sur garanties, preuve que l'argent ne s'ait point défiant; en somme il n'y a point lieu de se plaindre.

Nous ne donnerons pas aujourd'hui à nos lecteurs un relevé des différents marchés, de la semaine, ils se résument à deux mots: calme et fermété.

L'Agricole à 9 9/16 lundi, hausse de 1/32 à 9 19/32 mardi et depuis reste stationnaire à ce dernier cours.

La National Bank à 25 1/4 lundi et mardi hausse de 1/16 à 25 5/16 mercredi, tombe de 1/8 à 25 3/16 jeudi, et clôture aujourd'hui au même cours qu'hier.

L'Egyptian Delta Light à 11 13/16 lundi, descend de 1/16 à 11 3/4 mardi, revient à 11 13/16 mercredi, hausse de 1/16 à 11 7/8 jeudi et est sentence à 11 7/8 aujourd'hui.

La 9ème assemblée générale ordinaire de l'Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd. est convoquée à Londres pour le 24 Juillet courant.

Il ressort du rapport du conseil d'administration que les bénéfices net pour la demi-année d'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1906 s'élèvent au total à £ 76,299, 3sh. 4d, avec la balance de £ 18,598, 10sh. 11d. reportée au 30 Septembre 1905.

Après paiement des intérêts sur les obligations, amortissement de celles-ci, prélèvement pour le fonds de réserve et autres charges, il reste un solde de £ 31,044, 4sh. 0d.

Les administrateurs proposent la distribution, pour le semestre, d'un dividende de 5 % par an sur les actions privilégiées, ce qui absorberait £ 24,794, 3sh. 2d. et laisserait une balance de £ 6,250, 0sh. 10d. à reporter à nouveau.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie à 193 1/2 lundi, descendant à 193 mardi, remontent à 193 1/2 mercredi et ont tenu jeudi et vendredi 193.

La Salt & Soda à 19 lundi, mardi et mercredi monte de 3 pence à 19/3 jeudi et est aujourd'hui à 19/3.

La Banque d'Athènes à 152 1/2 lundi, perd 1 franc à 151 1/2 mardi, est à 151 1/2 mercredi et clôture jeudi et vendredi à 151.

A en croire les dernières informations d'Athènes, l'émission des nouvelles actions de la Banque d'Athènes aurait très probablement lieu dans les derniers jours du mois courant.

L'assemblée extraordinaire tenue samedi passé à Athènes, a approuvé, à l'unanimité des voix les modifications proposées aux statuts, l'absorption de la Banque de Crédit Industriel de Grèce, ainsi que l'élévation du capital social à 40,000,000 de drachmes par l'émission de 200,000 actions nouvelles.

On rapporte d'autre part que cette Banque va absorber la Banque de Mélin, établissement de crédit au capital d'environ 300,000 livres; à des succursales à Smyrne, à Athènes, à Constantinople et ailleurs. Les négociations engagées à cet effet permettraient d'aboutir dans un bref délai.

La Delta Land débute à 13/32 et depuis n'a éprouvé aucun changement.

Une note de la direction dit que cette Société n'a pas l'intention de faire immédiatement une nouvelle émission d'actions.

Le conseil d'administration demandera, il est vrai à l'assemblée générale extraordinaire, convoquée pour le 19 juillet courant, l'autorisation de porter le capital social de £ 250,000 à £ 500,000. Il n'usera, toutefois, de ce pouvoir qu'éventuellement, c'est à dire lorsque des affaires avantageuses nécessiteront l'augmentation.

De toute manière, les actionnaires seront avisés officiellement à temps de toute nouvelle émission et des avantages qui leur seront réservés.

Les Sucreries à 25 1/2 lundi, haussent de 1/2 à 26 mardi, reviennent à 25 1/2 mercredi et sont sentences à ce dernier cours jeudi et vendredi.

On annonce de Paris que cette Société fait procéder à l'impression des obligations nouvelles. La remise en sera faite prochainement au détenteur.

Le premier coupon fixe intérimaire de Frs. 4 à l'échéance du 1er Juillet 1906 sera payé au moment de l'échange.

Le Trust à 1 7/16 lundi, faiblit de 1/16 à 1 3/8 mardi, reste à 1 3/8 mercredi et jeudi et cote aujourd'hui 1 13/32.

Les Estates à 1 21/32 lundi, mardi, mercredi et jeudi haussent de 1/32 à 1 11/16 aujourd'hui.

La Banque d'Orient est à 131 1/2 lundi et mardi, baisse de 1/2 à 131 mercredi, remonte à 131 1/2 jeudi et hausse encore de 1/4 à 131 3/4 aujourd'hui.

Il ressort du dernier état comparatif publié par la S. A. de la Brasserie des Pyramides que les ventes de bière et de glace effectuées du 1er Janvier à fin Juin se sont élevées à L.E. 12 990 contre 11 072 1/2 pour la période correspondante de 1905 ce qui représente un surplus de L.E. 1 917 1/2 pour l'année courante.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire de la Compagnie Immobilière d'Egypte, qui s'est tenue le 30 Juin dernier au siège social à Bruxelles, a confirmé les résolutions prises à titre provisoire par l'assemblée du 26 Mai 1906.

Et d'autres termes, l'article 26, paragraphe 1er des Statuts, a été modifié comme suit: "L'assemblée générale ordinaire est tenue chaque année dans le courant du mois de Mai ou de Juin. Cette décision sera applicable à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de 1906."

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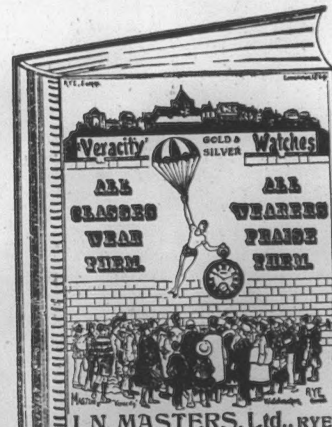
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ab-el-Louk dep.	6.20	8.5	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.30	8.40	10.10	12.30	
Teloian arr.	7.7	8.49	9.45	10.47	12.45	1.50	3.45	4.50	5.49	6.53	8.4	9.26	10.49	1.7	

Melouan... dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Ab-el-Louk arr.	7.10	8.20	9.09	9.45	10.47	12.47	1.52	3.45	4.53	5.49	6.54	8. 5	9.32	10.53	11.53

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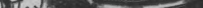
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